

Nephrologist Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Nephrologist Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Do you know what is cholesterol?

Ans:

A waxy, fat-like substance in your blood. Your body needs some cholesterol, but too much cholesterol can raise your risk for heart disease and kidney disease. A normal total cholesterol is less than 200.3

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 2:

What is Goodpasture syndrome?

Ans:

An uncommon disease that usually includes bleeding from the lungs, coughing up of blood, and inflammation of the kidneys that can lead to kidney failure. This condition is an autoimmune disease.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 3:

What is dry weight?

Ans:

The ideal weight for a person after a hemodialysis (see dialysis) treatment. The weight at which a person's blood pressure is normal and no swelling exists because all excess fluid has been removed.

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Question - 4:

What is polycystic kidney disorder?

Ans:

A genetic disorder in which clusters of cysts develop primarily within the kidneys, leading to high blood pressure and kidney failure.

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Question - 5:

What is creatinine clearance?

Ans:

A test that measures how efficiently the kidneys remove creatinine and other wastes from the blood. Low creatinine clearance indicates impaired kidney function.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 6:

What is polycystic (PAHL-ee-SIS-tik) kidney disease (PKD)?

Ans:

An inherited disorder characterized by many grape-like clusters of fluid-filled cysts that make both kidneys larger over time. These cysts take over and destroy working kidney tissue. PKD may cause chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 7:

What is glomerulonephritis?

Ans:

A type of kidney disease that involves the glomeruli, very small, important structures in the kidneys that supply blood flow to the small units in the kidneys that filter urine.



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Question - 8:

What is hormone?

Ans:

A natural chemical produced in one part of the body and released into the blood to trigger or regulate particular functions of the body. The kidney releases three hormones: erythropoietin, renin, and an active form of vitamin D that helps regulate calcium for bones.

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Question - 9:

What is nephrotic syndrome?

Ans:

A syndrome in which the kidney filters insufficiently remove waste and excess fluids from the blood before sending them to the bladder as urine.

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Question - 10:

What is creatinine (kree-AT-ih-nin)?

Ans:

A type of waste in the blood that comes from using your muscles in everyday activities. Healthy kidneys clean creatinine from the blood. When your kidneys are not working, creatinine can build up in your blood.

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Question - 11:

What is electrolyte disorders?

Ans:

A disorder resulting in an imbalance of minerals in the body, potentially leading to damage to vital body systems, such as the muscles and brain.

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Question - 12:

Explain me what is Blood Pressure?

Ans:

Your heart pumps blood through tubes called arteries and veins. The pumped blood makes pressure inside your arteries. This is called blood pressure. When your blood pressure is checked, it tells how hard your heart is working to pump your blood. For people with diabetes, a normal blood pressure is less than 130/80.2

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Question - 13:

What is end-stage renal (REE-nul) disease (ESRD)?

Ans:

Total and permanent kidney failure. When the kidneys fail, the body retains fluid and harmful wastes build up. A person with ESRD needs treatment to replace the work of the failed kidneys.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 14:

What is interstitial (IN-ter-STISH-ul) nephritis (nef-RY-tis)?

Ans:

Inflammation of the kidney cells that are not part of the fluid-collecting units, a condition that can lead to acute renal failure or chronic kidney disease.

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Question - 15:

What is ureteroscope (yoo-REE-tur-uh-scope)?

Ans:

A tool for examining the bladder and ureters and for removing kidney stones through the urethra. The procedure is called ureteroscopy (yoo-ree-tur-AH-skoh-pee).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 16:

What is lupus (LOO-pus) nephritis (nef-RY-tis)?

Ans:

Inflammation of the kidneys caused by an autoimmune disease called systemic lupus erythematosus (eh-rih-theh-mah-TOH-sis). The condition can cause hematuria and proteinuria, and it may progress to end-stage renal disease.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 17:**

What is catheter (KATH-eh-ter)?

Ans:

A tube inserted through the skin into a blood vessel or cavity to draw out body fluid or infuse fluid. In peritoneal dialysis (see dialysis), a catheter is used to infuse dialysis solution into the abdominal cavity and drain it out again.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 18:

What is electrolytes (ee-LEK-troh-lites)?

Ans:

Chemicals in the body fluids that result from the breakdown of salts, including sodium, potassium, magnesium, and chloride. The kidneys control the amount of electrolytes in the body. When the kidneys fail, electrolytes get out of balance, causing potentially serious health problems. Dialysis can correct this problem.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 19:

What is Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR)?

Ans:

A number based on your blood test for creatinine. It tells how well your kidneys are working. An eGFR less than 60 for 3 months or more may be a sign of kidney disease

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 20:

What is transplant?

Ans:

Replacement of a diseased organ with a healthy one. A kidney transplant may come from a living donor, usually a relative, or from someone who has just died.

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Question - 21:

What is renal cysts (SISTS)?

Ans:

Abnormal fluid-filled sacs in the kidney that range in size from microscopic to much larger. Many simple cysts are harmless, while other types can seriously damage the kidneys.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 22:

What is intravenous (IN-truh-VEE-nus) pyelogram (PY-loh-gram)?

Ans:

An x ray of the urinary tract. A dye is injected to make the kidneys, ureters, and bladder visible on the x ray and show any blockage in the urinary tract.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 23:

What is hemolytic (HEE-moh-LIT-ik) uremic (yoo-REE-mik) syndrome (SIN-drome) (HUS)?

Ans:

A disease that affects the blood and blood vessels. It destroys red blood cells, cells that cause the blood to clot, and the lining of blood vessels. HUS is often caused by the Escherichia coli bacterium in contaminated food. People with HUS may develop acute renal failure.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 24:

What is diabetes (dy-uh-BEE-teez)?

Ans:

A disease that keeps the body from making or using insulin correctly. Your body needs insulin to get energy from sugar in the foods you eat. If your body can't make or use insulin correctly, sugar can build up in your blood and cause problems.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

What is amyloidosis (AM-ih-loy-DOH-sis)?

Ans:

A condition in which a protein-like material builds up in one or more organs. This material cannot be broken down and interferes with the normal function of that organ. People who have been on dialysis for several years often develop amyloidosis because the artificial membranes used in dialysis fail to filter the protein-like material out of the blood.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 26:**

What is vascular (VASS-kyoo-lur) access?

Ans:

A general term to describe the area on the body where blood is drawn for circulation through a hemodialysis (see dialysis) circuit. A vascular access may be an arteriovenous fistula, a graft, or a catheter.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 27:

What is uremia (yoo-REE-mee-uh)?

Ans:

The illness associated with the buildup of urea in the blood because the kidneys are not working effectively. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, weakness, and mental confusion.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 28:

What is nuclear (NEW-klee-ur) scan?

Ans:

A test of the structure, blood flow, and function of the kidneys. The doctor injects a mildly radioactive solution into an arm vein and uses x rays to monitor its progress through the kidneys.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

What is IgA nephropathy (nef-RAHP-uh-thee)?

Ans:

A kidney disorder caused by deposits of the protein immunoglobulin A (IgA) inside the glomeruli (filters) within the kidney. The IgA protein damages the glomeruli, leading to blood and protein in the urine, to swelling in the hands and feet, and sometimes to kidney failure.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 30:

What is diabetes (dy-uh-BEE-teez) insipidus (in-SIP-ih-dus)?

Ans:

A condition characterized by frequent and heavy urination, excessive thirst, and an overall feeling of weakness. This condition may be caused by a defect in the pituitary gland or in the kidney. In diabetes insipidus, blood glucose levels are normal. (See also nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

What is blood urea (yoo-REE-uh) nitrogen (NY-truh-jen) (BUN)?

Ans:

A waste product in the blood that comes from the breakdown of food protein. The kidneys filter blood to remove urea. As kidney function decreases, the BUN level increases.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:

What is alport syndrome (AL-port SIN-drome)?

Ans:

An inherited condition that results in kidney disease. It generally develops during early childhood and is more serious in boys than in girls. The condition can lead to end-stage renal disease, as well as hearing and vision problems. The common symptoms of this condition are chronic blood and protein in the urine.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 33:

What is hypertension (chronic hypertension)?

Ans:

Also referred to as high blood pressure, a condition in which the arteries have persistently elevated blood pressure which can lead to damaged organs, as well as several illnesses, such as renal failure (kidney failure), aneurysm, heart failure, stroke, or heart attack.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 34:

What is urinalysis (yoor-in-AL-ih-sis)?

Ans:

A test of a urine sample that can reveal many problems of the urinary system and other body systems. The sample may be observed for color, cloudiness, and concentration; signs of drug use; chemical composition, including sugar; the presence of protein, blood cells, or germs; or other signs of disease.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 35:**

What is renal tubular (TOOB-yoo-lur) acidosis (ASS-ih-DOH-sis)?

Ans:

A defect in the kidneys that hinders their normal excretion of acids. Failure to excrete acids can lead to weak bones, kidney stones, and poor growth in children.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:

What is Medical Nutrition Therapy (MNT)?

Ans:

Using nutrition to help control chronic conditions like diabetes, heart disease or kidney disease. MNT usually means working with a dietician to make health changes to your diet.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

What is glomerulosclerosis (gloh-MEHR-yoo-loh-skleh-ROH-sis)?

Ans:

Scarring of the glomeruli. It may result from diabetes mellitus (diabetic glomerulosclerosis) or from deposits in parts of the glomeruli (focal segmental glomerulosclerosis). The most common signs of glomerulosclerosis are proteinuria and kidney failure.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

What is dialyzer (DY-uh-LY-zur)?

Ans:

A part of the hemodialysis machine. (See dialysis.) The dialyzer has two sections separated by a membrane. One section holds dialysis solution. The other holds the patient's blood.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

What is analgesic (AN-ul-JEE-zik)-associated kidney disease?

Ans:

Loss of kidney function that results from long-term use of analgesic (pain-relieving) medications. Analgesics that combine aspirin and acetaminophen are most dangerous to the kidneys.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

What is renal insufficiency?

Ans:

Poor function of the kidneys that may be due to a reduction in blood-flow to the kidneys caused by renal artery disease.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

What is vesicoureteral (VESS-ih-koh-yoo-REE-ter-ul) reflux?

Ans:

An abnormal condition in which urine backs up into the ureters, and occasionally into the kidneys, raising the risk of infection.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

What is erythropoietin (eh-RITH-roh-POY-uh-tin)?

Ans:

A hormone made by the kidneys to help form red blood cells. Lack of this hormone may lead to anemia.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

Who is donor?

Ans:

A person who offers blood, tissue, or an organ for transplantation. (See transplant.) In kidney transplantation, the donor may be someone who has just died or someone who is still alive, usually a relative.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 44:

What is cystinuria (SIS-tih-NOO-ree-uh)?



Ans:

A condition in which urine contains high levels of the amino acid cystine. If cystine does not dissolve in the urine, it can build up to form kidney stones.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 45:

What is biopsy (BY-op-see)?

Ans:

A procedure in which a tiny piece of a body part, such as the kidney or bladder, is removed for examination under a microscope.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 46:

What is albuminuria (AL-byoo-mih-NOO-ree-uh)?

Ans:

More than normal amounts of a protein called albumin in the urine. Albuminuria may be a sign of kidney disease.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

What is diabetic kidney disorder?

Ans:

Kidney disease that results from diabetes is the number one cause of kidney failure; almost a third of people with diabetes develop diabetic nephropathy because of other long-standing medical conditions that contribute to kidney disease.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

What is urine (YOOR-in)?

Ans:

Liquid waste product filtered from the blood by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and expelled from the body through the urethra by the act of voiding or urinating.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

What is renal osteodystrophy (AH-stee-oh-DIS-truh-fee)?

Ans:

Weak bones caused by poorly working kidneys. Renal osteodystrophy is a common problem for people on dialysis who have high phosphate levels or insufficient vitamin D supplementation.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

What is kidney Transplant?

Ans:

When a healthy kidney from one person is placed in someone else whose kidneys have failed. A kidney transplant can come from a living donor or from someone who has just died.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

What is kt/V (kay-tee over vee)?

Ans:

A measurement of dialysis dose. The measurement takes into account the efficiency of the dialyzer, the treatment time, and the total volume of urea in the body.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

What is kidney?

Ans:

One of two bean-shaped organs that filter wastes from the blood. The kidneys are located near the middle of the back. They create urine, which is delivered to the bladder through tubes called ureters.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

Tell me what is graft?

Ans:

In hemodialysis (see dialysis), a vascular access surgically created using a synthetic tube to connect an artery to a vein. In transplantation (see transplant), a graft is the transplanted organ or tissue.



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

What is diuretic?

Ans:

A type of medicine that helps your body get rid of extra fluid. Having too much fluid in your body can raise your blood pressure. Diuretics are sometimes called "water pills".

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 55:

What is pyelonephritis?

Ans:

Inflammation of the substance of the kidney as a result of bacterial infection.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 56:

What is amyloidosis?

Ans:

A disease characterized by an abnormal build up of proteins (called amyloids) in various organs in the body.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 57:

What is Wegener's granulomatosis (GRAN-yoo-LOH-muh-TOH-sis)?

Ans:

An autoimmune disease that damages the blood vessels and causes disease in the lungs, upper respiratory tract, and kidneys.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

What is urinary (YOOOR-ih-NEHR-ee) tract?

Ans:

The system that takes wastes from the blood and carries them out of the body in the form of urine. The urinary tract includes the kidneys, renal pelvises, ureters, bladder, and urethra.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

What is urea (yoo-REE-uh)?

Ans:

A waste product found in the blood and caused by the normal breakdown of protein in the liver. Urea is normally removed from the blood by the kidneys and then excreted in the urine. Urea accumulates in the body of people with renal failure.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 60:

What is membrane?

Ans:

A thin sheet or layer of tissue that lines a cavity or separates two parts of the body. A membrane can act as a filter, allowing some particles to pass from one part of the body to another while keeping others where they are. The artificial membrane in a dialyzer filters waste products from the blood.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

What is immunosuppressant (ih-MYOOON-oh-suh-PRESS-unt)?

Ans:

A drug given to suppress the natural responses of the body's immune system. Immunosuppressants are given to transplant patients to prevent organ rejection and to patients with autoimmune diseases like lupus.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

What is Glomerular (gloh-MEHR-yoo-ler) filtration rate (GFR)?

Ans:

A calculation of how efficiently the kidneys are filtering wastes from the blood. A traditional GFR calculation requires an injection into the bloodstream of a fluid that is later measured in a 24-hour urine collection. A modified GFR calculation requires only that the creatinine in a blood sample be measured. Each laboratory has its own normal range for measurements. Generally, the normal range for men is 97 to 137 mL/min/1.73 m² of body surface area. The normal range for women is 88 to 128 mL/min/1.73 m².



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

What is dialysis solution?

Ans:

A cleansing liquid used in the two major forms of dialysis hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. Dialysis solution contains dextrose (a sugar) and other chemicals similar to those in the body. Dextrose draws wastes and extra fluid from the body into the dialysis solution.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 64:

What is congenital (kun-JEN-ih-tul) nephrotic (nef-RAH-tik) syndrome?

Ans:

A genetic kidney disease that develops before birth or in the first few months of life. Congenital nephrotic syndrome usually leads to end-stage renal disease and the need for dialysis or a kidney transplant by the second or third year of life.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 65:

What is chronic kidney disease?

Ans:

Slow and progressive loss of kidney function over several years, often resulting in permanent kidney failure. People with permanent kidney failure need dialysis or transplantation (see transplant) to replace the work of the kidneys.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 66:

What is anemia (uh-NEE-mee-uh)?

Ans:

The condition of having too few red blood cells. Healthy red blood cells carry oxygen throughout the body. If the blood is low on red blood cells, the body does not get enough oxygen. People with anemia may be tired and pale and may feel their heartbeat change. Anemia is common in people with chronic kidney disease or those on dialysis. (See also erythropoietin.)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 67:

What is acute tubular (TOO-byoo-lur) necrosis (neh-KRO-sis) (ATN)?

Ans:

A severe form of acute renal failure that develops in people with severe illnesses like infections or with low blood pressure. Patients may need dialysis. Kidney function often improves if the underlying disease is successfully treated.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 68:

What is kidney disease?

Ans:

A condition with a wide range of causes in which the kidneys are damaged and unable to fully remove waste and excess fluid from the body. Left untreated, kidney disease can progress to kidney failure.

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Question - 69:

What is kidney failure?

Ans:

Also known as renal failure, a medical condition in which the kidneys fail to adequately filter waste products from the blood.

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